

Freshwater Harmful Algae Blooms and Public Health

Amani Bassyouni, MPH
Division of Shellfish Safety &
Waterborne Hazards

Focus

- Cyanobacteria & Toxins (Cyanotoxins)
- Cyanobacteria Toxins & Health Effects List
- 2019 – Summary of Human and Animal HAB-Reported Health Effects
- Challenges
- HAB Task Force Efforts to Prevent Human & Animal HAB Exposure

Health Effects - Cyanotoxins

Most common HAB associated exposure is while swimming or participating in other recreational activities

Routes of Exposure-

- Ingestion – when accidentally swallowing contaminated water
- Dermal –by direct contact
- Respiratory and/or Aspiration
- Others – less common
 - Ingestion of cyanotoxin-contaminated drinking water
 - Consumption of cyanotoxins - contaminated food
 - Skin through cosmetic applications,
 - Medically – example renal dialysis – uses of contaminated water



Health Effects

Four major cyano-toxins:

Microcystin



Cylindrospermopsin

Known Hepatotoxin

Patients present with:

Hepatomegaly, gastroenteritis (diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain), fever, malaise, headache, and elevated liver enzymes

Symptoms onset: Minutes to hours

Could be similar to:

Acute viral hepatitis and other Toxic Hepatitis

Saxitoxin



Anatoxin-a group

known **Neurotoxins:**

Patients present with:

Tremor, twitching, muscles cramps, motor weakness, paresthesia, cardiac or respiratory paralysis

Symptoms onset : Minutes to hours

Could be similar to:

Pesticide poisoning and other toxin poisoning

Other toxins/chemical irritants:

Lippopolysaccharides (chemical irritants)

Dermatoxins (lyngbyatoxin) – produce only by lyngbya spp

Health Impacts of Cyanotoxins

Note: Not all cyanotoxins lead to all of these health impacts. These listed impacts are caused by microcystins or cylindrospermopsin, the two cyanotoxins that EPA has issued Health Advisories for.

IN HUMANS

Brain

Source: Ingestion

Symptoms:

- Headache
- Incoherent speech
- Drowsiness
- Loss of coordination

Respiratory System

Source: Inhalation

Symptoms:

- Dry cough
- Pneumonia
- Sore throat
- Shortness of breath
- Loss of coordination

Digestive System

Source: Ingestion, drinking contaminated water, or eating contaminated fish

Symptoms:

- Abdominal pain
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Stomach cramps

Body

Source: Contact, e.g. swimming

Symptoms:

- Irritation in eyes, nose, and throat
- Blistering around the mouth
- Skin rash, including tingling, burning and numbness
- Fever
- Muscle aches (from ingestion)
- Weakness (from ingestion)

Organs

Source: Ingestion

Symptoms:

- Kidney damage
- Abnormal kidney function
- Liver inflammation

Nervous System

Source: Ingestion

Symptoms:

- Tingling
- Burning
- Numbness

IN PETS

Symptoms:

- Vomiting
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Difficulty breathing
- Coughing
- Convulsions
- Liver failure
- Respiratory paralysis leading to death



Cyanobacteria Toxins & Health Effects List

http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2019/08/FINAL-Cyanobacteria-Toxins-Health-Effect_12919.pdf

Purpose

- Educate
- Protect public health
- Hybrid management approach - potentially toxigenic genera compared with advisory thresholds

Development of current version

- EPA/CDC genera lists
- Other states and HAB research papers

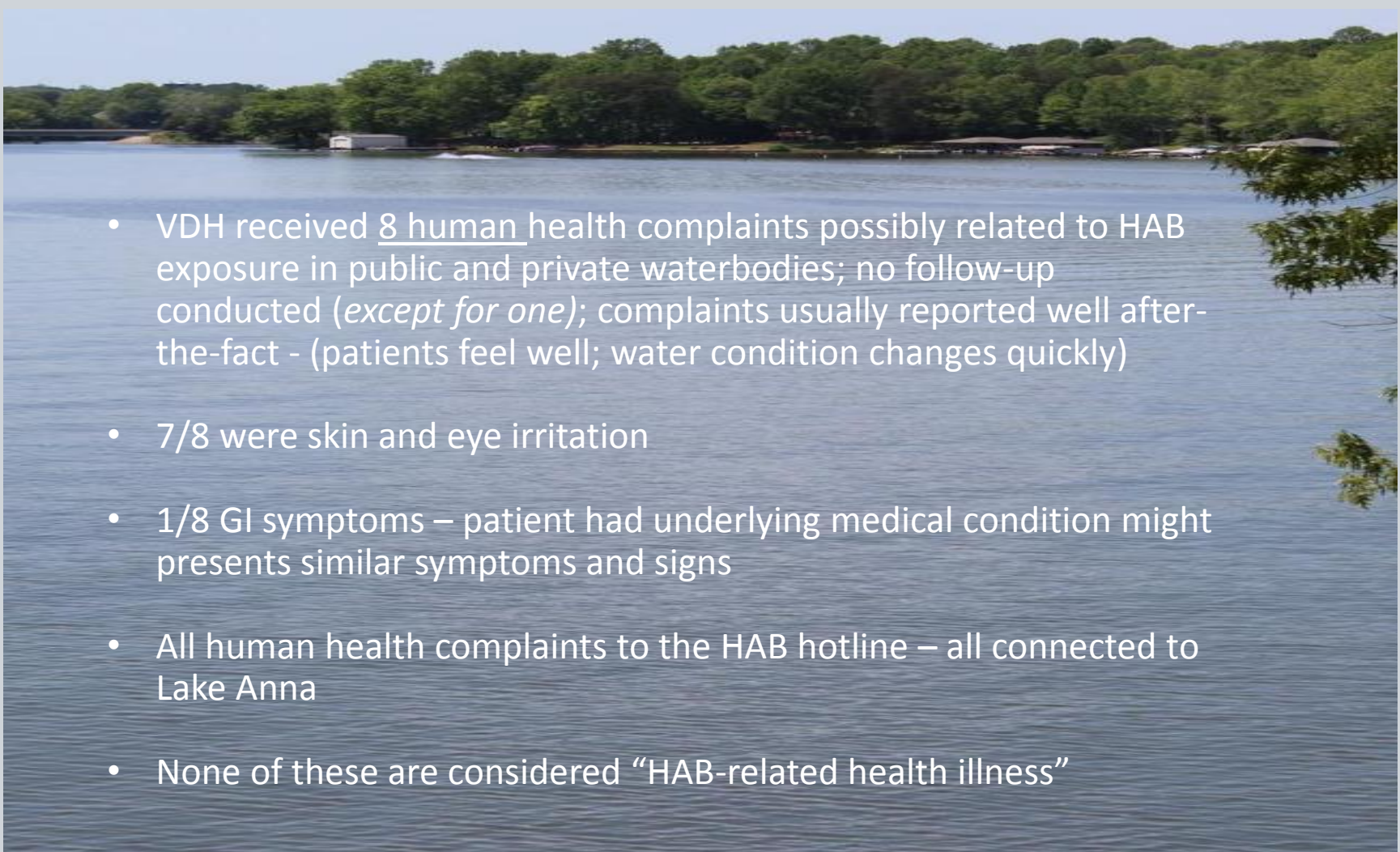
Validation by the HAB Community

- Handout & poster - **10th US HAB Symposium**
- EPA & CDC requested feedback of the HAB community by March 31, 2020
- GOAL – Mid-Atlantic list of potentially toxigenic cyanobacteria which has been validated by the HAB community



2019 HAB Symposium Poster Session – Gulf Shores, Alabama; copies of list handed out with poster for feedback. From Left – Leah, Todd, Amani, Margaret

2019 Summary of Human and Animal HAB - Reported Health Effects

- 
- VDH received 8 human health complaints possibly related to HAB exposure in public and private waterbodies; no follow-up conducted (*except for one*); complaints usually reported well after-the-fact - (patients feel well; water condition changes quickly)
 - 7/8 were skin and eye irritation
 - 1/8 GI symptoms – patient had underlying medical condition might presents similar symptoms and signs
 - All human health complaints to the HAB hotline – all connected to Lake Anna
 - None of these are considered “HAB-related health illness”

North Carolina – Three Dogs Died

NC - 3 dogs died due to swimming in a pond contained blue – green algae; August 2019

- Outrage over the dog deaths –for pets and HAB exposure
- Many calls to test private lakes/ponds
- 3 dog/1 cat deaths were reported in Virginia AFTER NC
- Un-confirmed linkage to HAB exposure -
- One report received two days after dog died - HAB TF worked with DSI, veterinary epi, and TJ health director - water sampled –HAB not found
- Other reports were few weeks after the pet's deaths (water status changed – bodies were not available)
- CDC/EPA resources made available for public, physician, and veterinarian references



- The first dog experienced the symptoms 15 m after leaving the pond, followed by the 2nd, and the 3rd dog. The 3 dogs died few hrs after exposure

A North Carolina woman took her three dogs to a pond to play. Within hours, her pups had died from toxic algae

Every state felt this impact! Everyone cared!!

- Pets like dogs are more susceptible to get infected because of:
 - Their small bodies
 - High risk to drink from impacted water
 - They lick their fur – ingestion of cyanotoxin

Physician Reference

Cyanobacteria blooms. When in doubt, it's best to stay out!

What are cyanobacteria?

- Cyanobacteria, sometimes called blue-green algae, are microscopic organisms that live in all types of water.

What is a cyanobacteria bloom?

- Cyanobacteria grow quickly, or bloom, when the water is warm, slow-moving, and full of nutrients.

What are some characteristics of cyanobacteria blooms?

- Cyanobacteria usually bloom during the summer and fall. However, they can bloom anytime during the year.
- When a bloom occurs, scum might form on the water's surface.
- Blooms can be many different colors, from green or blue to red or brown.
- As the bloom dies off, you might smell an odor that is similar to rotting plants.

What is a toxic bloom?

- Sometimes, cyanobacteria produce toxins.
- The toxins can be present in the cyanobacteria cells or in the water.

Other important things to know:

- Swallowing water that has cyanobacteria or cyanobacterial toxins in it can cause serious illness.
- Dogs might have more severe symptoms than people, including collapse and sudden death after swallowing the contaminated water while swimming or after licking cyanobacteria from their fur.
- There are no known antidotes to these toxins. Medical care is supportive.

You cannot tell if a bloom is toxic by looking at it.



To report a cyanobacteria bloom or related health event:

- Call your local or state health department

For more information:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/habs/general.html>

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https://www.cdc.gov/habs/pdf/habsphysician_card.pdf

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Veterinarian Reference

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https://www.cdc.gov/habs/pdf/habsveterinarian_card.pdf

Buttons/Badges CDC - OHHABS Reporting Forms



**WHEN IN DOUBT,
KEEP PETS OUT!**

Don't let your pets swim in,
play in, or drink discolored
or scummy water.

Find out why at
www.cdc.gov/habs



OHHABS
ONE HEALTH Harmful Algal Bloom System

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Challenges of Confirming Reported Health-Effects to HABs

- Reports typically are well after exposure
- Dog necropsy difficult to perform or no body is available
- Outreach to Physicians and Veterinarians on the questions to ask of patients or pet owners to ensure proper diagnostics can be performed
- Difficulty to biologically link health problem to HAB exposure both in human and animals- due to limitation of diagnostic tools
- Gap in CDC HAB Case Definition – difficulty to meet the requirements
- OHHABS form is long: 6 and 5 pages for human and animal respectively

<https://www.cdc.gov/habs/ohhabs.html>



Human Form

One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Human Description

Sex: _____ Age (years): _____ State of residence: _____

Dates (MM/DD/YYYY)

Did the person have exposure to algae and/or algal toxins on a single date or multiple dates? (check one)

☐ Single date ☐ Multiple dates ☐ Unknown

Date of first exposure: _____ Time: _____ ☐ AM ☐ PM

Date of last exposure: _____ Time: _____ ☐ AM ☐ PM

Animal Form

One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Animal Description

What is the category of animal(s) being reported? (e.g., wildlife, domestic pet, livestock) _____

What type of animal(s) are you reporting? (e.g., dog, bird, fish) _____

Additional animal description? (e.g., breed, brown pelican, catfish) _____

Does this illness report describe a single animal or a group of animals?

☐ Single animal (e.g., dog, bird, sea lion) ☐ Group of animals (e.g., fish kill, flock of birds, herd of cattle)

If reporting a single animal: _____ If reporting a group of animals: _____

Research presented in 2019 - US HAB symposium
- Greenwatre lab in Florida confirmed
cyanotoxins in 6 dogs using ELISA and other
techniques to test (vomitus, blood, urine, bile,
liver, kidney, hair)- link below:

http://ushabs.com/lib/2019_HAB_abstracts.pdf

- Step forward for future discussion

HAB Task Force Efforts to Prevent Human & Animal HAB Exposure

Waterborne website:

swimhealthyva.com supports HAB Surveillance MAP – update weekly and as needed – we use HAB Crowd Sourcing – only for Lake Anna

- HAB Online Submittal Form
- Talking points
- Map for State Poison Control Centers
- Shared CDC sites for useful materials and resources



WATERBORNE HAZARDS CONTROL

Welcome Beach Monitoring **Harmful Algal Blooms** Safe Swimming Water Illnesses

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

Algae are naturally-occurring microscopic organisms that are found in fresh and salt waters of Virginia and around the world. Many are beneficial because they are major producers of oxygen and food for many of the animals that live in these waters.

Most algae do not harm people, wildlife, or the environment. But some types of algae in Virginia can be dangerous. Algae species in fresh and salt water may multiply rapidly when environmental conditions are favorable for their development. The great number of algal cells in the water results in what is called an algal bloom.

A bloom often (but not always) results in a color change in the water. Algal blooms can be any color, but the most common ones are red or brown and are known as either "red" or "brown" tides. Most algal blooms are not harmful but some do affect fish and humans, as well as other animals like birds and marine mammals. These are known as Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). If water is discolored, murky, has an odor, or if there appears to be a film on the water surface, swimming is not advised for humans or pets. Please submit your observations of algae or a fish kill using our [HAB online report form](#) so the HAB Task Force can conduct surveillance of the area.

To report health effects contact the HAB Hotline: 1-888-238-6154

U.S. EPA - Algal Blooms Can Harm Your Health



Quick Links

[Algal Bloom Map](#)

[Report a HAB online](#)

[Lake Anna Status Fact Sheet](#)

[Lake Anna Waste Heat Treatment Facility](#)

[Press Room - For HAB Advisory Press Releases](#)

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM ONLINE REPORT FORM

Select a Report Type *

New Report

Waterbody Name *

Date of Observation *

Time of Observation *

HH : MM

Report #: 18

Select a Report Type

New Report

Waterbody Name

Chris Greene Lake

Date of Observation

07/21/2017

Waterbody Location

City/County

Albemarle

Nearest Landmark

4748 Chris Greene Lake Rd, Charlottesville, VA 22911 - Swimming Beach and boat ramp

Is your report concerning a public or private body of water?

Public

Contact Information for person reporting the bloom

Name

Timothy "Ken" Hughes

Organization

Albemarle County Parks and Recreation

Email

thughes@albemarle.org

Phone

(434) 962-1532

What was observed?

Algal Bloom

Comments about your observations

Submitted by M. Smigo, for Ken Hughes, who notified VDH DEE of bloom at 10:30am on 7/27/17. Solitude Lake Mgmt sampled 7/21/17, with identification/counts of Aphanizomenon spp at 47,700. Request for HAB investigation Valley DEQ for Chris Greene Lake. Microcystin test strip recommended for use at sites human exposure is likely along swimming beach/lake or the bloom/scum is dense. DEQ advised to coordinate with CDU for equipment needed, sampling, shipping samples overnight. The SCOP and ppt by CDU for sampling/shipping was shared with Valley. Tara Sieber 540-574-7870 and Jennifer Welcher 540-574-7854 who will coordinate on bloom investigation activities. Notifying Health district staff for situational awareness. John McClelland 434-972-6210. Sending pictures in subsequent email.

Waterbody Location

Outreach and Education

- Educational signage
- Brochures
- Warning signage
- HAB sampling Kits with supplies and instruction to help partners for HAB sampling



HAB Virtual Toolkit - Resources

Harmful Algal Bloom Guidance & Resources

HAB Webpage, Surveillance Map & General Information

Harmful Algal Bloom - Main Page It is the official VDH-DEE-HAB website. It contains information and resources related to the Harmful Algal Bloom Program.	www.HarmfulAlgaeVA.com
Harmful Algal Bloom Surveillance-Map It reflects the status of algae blooms during HAB season (March-November), as well as the results of algae bloom samples. The map is updated weekly or as needed year around.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/harmful-algal-blooms-habs/algal-bloom-surveillance-map/
HAB Online Report Form The form provides an option for online HAB report submittal. It can be utilized by the publics and environmental health professionals. It provides an easy way for the primary task force members to communicate HAB reports received by them with one another and to request assistance.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/harmful-algal-bloom-online-report-form/
Temporary Feature Page – A. monilatum Example of a bloom webpage for featuring a bloom of significance and a link to the FAQs. These pages facilitate public outreach during bloom events.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/alexandrium-monilatum-hab-in-lower-york-lower-james-rivers-and-chesapeake-bay/ http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/frequently-asked-questions-faqs-alexandrium-monilatum/
HAB Taskforce Response Plan (2017) The response plan is intended as a brief, public-facing document which articulates the function, roles, and responsibilities of the primary taskforce agencies and expectations on services provided by each during HAB events.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Virginia_HAB_ResponsePlan_Final_2017.pdf
HAB Universal Talking Points	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Talking-points-for-discussing-harmful-algal-blooms.pdf
VDH Brochures: <i>Harmful Algal Blooms and other Organisms of Concern in Coastal Waters</i> <i>Cyanobacteria (Blue-Green Algae)</i>	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2016/04/HABs_Brochure.pdf http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2016/02/Cyanobacteria_Bro.pdf
Poison Hotline & Map of Centers Poison Control Centers may be engaged to utilize HAB talking points and specific waterbody-bloom information to the public during bloom events.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Virginia-Poison-Control-Centers.pdf
Epidemiology Resources & Information	
HAB Process Flow The flow chart is intended to serve as a job aide for VDH staff for the coordinating, reporting, and investigating of HAB events.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/HABCommunicationProcessFlow_FINAL.pdf

*VDH HAB Human Screening Form Is intended to facilitate the investigation of a reported waterborne exposure, such that the local health district can more easily determine whether or not the more comprehensive OHHABS human report form is necessary.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Harmful-Algal-Bloom-Health-Survey_Final.pdf
CDC-One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS) Online Guidance and Training Resources The newly launched OHHABS system provides a database for collecting and storing environmental, animal, and human HAB exposure information.	http://www.cdc.gov/habs/ohhabs.html
* OHHABS- Human Form and Guidance May be utilized by Epi Staff when one or more exposures are reported Event and Case Definitions Tables offer definition of HAB event and human HAB associated case.	http://www.cdc.gov/habs/pdf/ohhabs-human-form.pdf and https://www.cdc.gov/habs/pdf/ohhabs-human-form-guidance.pdf https://www.cdc.gov/habs/pdf/ohhabs-case-and-event-definitions-table-3-14-17.pdf
CDC – HAB Associated Illness and Syndromes	http://www.cdc.gov/habs/illness.html
VDH – Marine Toxins and Associated Syndromes	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Marine-Toxins-and-Associated-Syndromes.pdf
VDH – Cyanobacteria Toxins and Health Effects	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Cyanobacteria-Genera_Toxins-Health-Effect.pdf
*Fax completed forms to DEE (804-864-8131)	
Resources for Environmental Health Specialists	
VDH – Provisional Recreational Water Guidance for Microcystin and Microcystis Blooms This document supports decision-making by public health & environmental officials in response to the occurrence of a Microcystis algal bloom in Virginia's waters.	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2016/02/VDH_MicrocystisGuidance.pdf
HAB Public Notification <i>Press Releases</i> Template: press releases for issuing or lifting recreational advisories. <i>HAB Signs</i> Signs for raising HAB-awareness and posting HAB-affected waterways. <i>EPA – Template Social Media Posts</i> Issuing an advisory Lifting an advisory	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/public-notification-templates/ http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/environmental-epidemiology/hab-recreational-awareness-advisory-signs/ https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/social-media-issue-advisory.docx https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/social-media-lift-advisory.docx
Standard Operating Procedure For Sample	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/12/2017/07/Harmful-Algal-Bloom-Health-Survey_Final.pdf

Thank You!